

NEW GENERA OF SOUTH AMERICAN FRESH-WATER
FISHES, AND NEW NAMES FOR SOME
OLD GENERA

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In attempting to define the genera of the South American Heterognaths it was found that a number of new genera deserve recognition, and that the names of some of the best-known genera are preoccupied by the earlier use of the same names. In the following pages the new genera are briefly defined and new names are suggested where needed. The relationship of the new genera will be pointed out in a general work on the Heterognaths which was begun sixteen years ago and which it is hoped will soon be finished.

1. *ANISITSIA* Eigenmann & Kennedy

New genus of Chilodinae allied to *Hemiodus*.

Third suborbital not enlarged. Teeth in upper jaw flat, serrated; no teeth in lower jaw. Scales below the lateral line much larger than those above it; scales moderate or large.

Type.—*Anodus notatus* Schomburgk.

Named for Prof. J. Daniel Anisits, of the University of Paraguay.

2. *LAHILLIELLA* Eigenmann & Kennedy

New subgenus of *Anostomus*.

Teeth in lower jaw in a single series, multicuspid. Lateral line complete, faint. Dorsal over ventrals. Nares remote. Snout broad, subelliptic in cross-section. Mouth directed obliquely downward and forward, lower jaw the shorter.

Type.—*Schizodon nasutus* Kner.

Named for F. Lahille, of the Museo de la Plata.

3. *HOLOSHESTHES*

New genus of Tetragonopterinae, allied to *Cheirodon*.

Premaxillaries and mandible with a single series of many-pointed incisors; maxillaries with teeth along its entire edge. Lateral line complete.

Type.—*Cheirodon pequirá* Steind.

ὄλος, entire; ἕσθῆς, a garment; in allusion to the complete dentition of the maxillary.

4. HOLOPRION

New genus of Tetragonopterinae, allied to *Aphyocarax*.

Premaxillary and mandible with a single series of pointed teeth with minute cusps on each side; maxillary with teeth along its entire edge.

Type.—*Cheirodon agassizii* Steind.

ὄλος, entire; πριων, a saw.

5. HOLOPRISTIS

New genus of Tetragonopterinae, allied to *Hemigrammus*.

Premaxillary with two series of teeth, their crowns ridged, those of the inner series equal; maxillary with teeth along its entire edge. Lateral line interrupted. Gill-rakers setiform. No predorsal spine.

Type.—*Tetragonopterus ocellifer* Steind.

ὄλος, entire; πριστής, one who saws.

6. MARKIANA

New genus of Tetragonopterinae, allied to *Pacilurichthys*.

Premaxillary with two series of teeth, their crowns ridged, the teeth of the inner series equal; maxillary without teeth. Lateral line complete. Gill-rakers setiform. No predorsal spine. Depth more than 2 in the length. Anal and caudal scaled; anal long, its margin rounded. Scales large, with 7–20 notches. Dorsal distinctly behind the ventrals.

Type.—*Tetragonopterus nigripinnis* Perugia.

I take pleasure in dedicating this genus to my friend and teacher, Dr. Edward L. Mark, for more than twenty-five years at the head of the Zoölogical department of Harvard University.

7. MOENKHAUSIA

New genus of Tetragonopterinae.

Similar to *Markiana*. Anal naked, caudal scaled.

Type.—*Tetragonopterus xinguensis* Steind.

For my colleague, Dr. Wm. J. Moenkhaus, formerly of the Museu Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil.

8. OTHONOPHANES

New genus of Tetragonopterinae, allied to *Brycon*.

Premaxillary with three series of teeth. Scales equal. Lower lip very broad, pendant.

Type.—*Brycon labiatus* Steind.
οδονγ, a napkin; *φανω*, to show.

9. *BRYCONODON*

New genus of Tetragonopterinae, allied to *Brycon*.

Premaxillary with three series of teeth. Scales equal. Lower lip normal; lower jaw without an inner series of teeth. Ventrals in front of dorsal; anal long, of about 29 rays.

Type.—*Bryconodon orthotania* Günther.
βργζω, to devour; *οδους*, tooth.

10. *STICHONODON*

New name for *Lütkenia* Steindachner, 1876, preoccupied in *Crustacea* Claus, 1864.

Type.—*Lütkenia insignis* Steind.
στενω, to set in a row; *οδους*, tooth.

11. *EVERMANNELLA*

New genus of Hydrocyoninae, allied to *Cynopotamus*.

No teeth on palate. Belly rounded. Dorsal behind ventrals. Lateral line complete. Lower jaw with two series of teeth, those of the outer series not regularly decreasing in size. Anal with more than 40 rays. No canines.

Type.—*Cynopotamus biserialis* Garman.

For Dr. Barton Warren Evermann, of the United States Fish Commission.

12. *ACESTRORHYNCHUS*

New for *Xiphorhynchus* Agassiz, 1824, preoccupied in *aves* Swainson, 1827, and *Xiphorhamphus* Müller & Troschel?, preoccupied in *aves*, 1843.

13. *ACESTRORHAMPHUS*

New genus of Hydrocyoninae.

A single series of conical teeth on the palatines; lateral line complete; belly rounded; dorsal fin behind middle of the length; scales moderate, 47–75 in the lateral line. Maxillary without canines, not sheathed under preorbital, dentaries not in contact along the median line below. Gill-rakers setiform.

Type.—*Hydrocyon hepsetus* Cuvier.
αξεστρα, a thick needle; *ραμφοζ*, snout.

14. *BOULENGERELLA*

New genus of Hydrocyoninae, allied to *Xiphostoma*.

Teeth on palate minute, granular. Belly rounded. Snout greatly produced, conical. Premaxillary and mandible very long, with a single series of very small, equal, recurved teeth. Scales small. Lateral line incomplete. Anal short, of 10 or 11 rays.

Type.—*Xiphostoma lateristriga* Boulenger.

For Dr. G. A. Boulenger, of the British Museum.

15. *GILBERTELLA*

New genus of Cynodontinae.

Origin of dorsal above anal; anal with about fifty rays; pectoral very long, reaching beyond origin of anal. Lower jaw with a pair of canines on each side, of which the outer one is larger; a pair of small canines behind the front series in front; teeth otherwise in a single series.

Type.—*Anacyrtus alatus* Steind.

For Dr. C. H. Gilbert, of Leland Stanford Junior University.

16. *ACNODON*

New genus of Mylesinae.

Premaxillary teeth with an oblique, cutting edge, in two series. No abdominal serræ in front of the ventrals. Gill-rakers filamentous. No predorsal spine.

Type.—*Myleus oligocanthus*, Müller & Troschel.

a, privative; *κνωδων*, projections on a hunting spear.

17. *MYLEOCOLLOPS*

New subgenus of *Metynniss*.

Premaxillary teeth with an oblique, cutting edge, in two series. Abdominal serræ along the entire ventral surface. A procumbent dorsal spine. Adipose fin long; dorsal of less than 20 rays; free margin of anal convex, or with a single lobe in front. Gill-rakers short, not setiform.

Type.—*Metynniss goeldii* Eigenmann = *Myletes lippencottianus* Ulrey, not Cope.

Myleus, name of an allied genus; *κολλοψ*, ridge of skin on neck of horse.

18. *PIARACTUS*

New genus of Mylesinæ, allied to *Myleus* and *Colossoma*.

Premaxillary teeth with an oblique cutting edge, in two series. No procumbent predorsal spine; adipose fin rayed; free margin of anal convex, without lobes.

Type.—*Myletes brachypomus* Cuv.

πίαρ, fat; ἀκτις, a ray.

19. *ORTHOMYLEUS*

New subgenus of *Myleus*.

Differing from typical *Myleus* in having the dorsal rays not prolonged into filaments.

Type.—*Myletes ellipticus* Günther.

ορθος, straight; *Myleus*.

20. *COLOSSOMA* Eigenmann & Kennedy

New genus of Mylesinæ, allied to *Myleus*.

Premaxillary teeth with an oblique cutting edge, in two series. No procumbent predorsal spine; adipose dorsal not rayed; anal naked, its margin straight or convex.

Type.—*Myletes oculus* Cope.

κολός, without horns (predorsal); σωμα, body.

21. *MYLOSSOMA* Eigenmann & Kennedy.

New genus of Mylesinæ, allied to *Myleus*.

As in *Colossoma* but with the anal scaled, its margin convex, without lobes, the rays of the posterior third longest. Gill-rakers rather long, numerous.

Type.—*Myletes albiscopis* Cope.

μολος, a millstone; σωμα, body.